

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

NO. 20.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-  
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

BY A. G. HODGES,

STATE PRINTER,  
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-  
able in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-  
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-  
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-  
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as  
liberal as in any of the newspapers published in  
the west.

All letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

A D D R E S S  
Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,  
June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to  
meet the members of the American party in Na-  
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-  
tion of our opinions. We are ready to day as  
ever to give a reason for the faith that is  
in us, and as ready to day as ever before to stand  
fast by our oaths of devotion to our whole coun-  
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-  
ened by opposition—neither disengaged by the  
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet  
together both to counsel one with another, and to  
show to the people of the United States by our  
presence and our numbers here in open con-  
vention that as a party we are hopeful and determin-  
ed to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-  
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-  
tions of country and the passions of the day, are  
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph  
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a  
victory secured by passion give evidence of a  
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will  
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause  
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters  
who sustained the American candidates for the  
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-  
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an  
honest work well meant and well done. They  
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in  
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the  
thousands of men who agreed with them in  
opinion as to the justice of their principles and the  
fitness of their candidate acted upon the same  
convictions of public duty, the result would have  
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-  
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plot that  
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens  
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the  
South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore  
would secure the election of the candidate of the  
miscalculated Republican party. It was a cruel and  
uncalled-for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of  
expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin-  
ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is  
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-  
jects of great public moment, would result in  
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the  
rule of action and a true love of country points  
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the  
yielding up of that which is right for that which  
is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything  
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of  
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-  
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-  
tions to their country or their associates in prin-  
ciple.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,  
drawn away by the temporary expedients and  
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of  
the American party. They have been taught in  
the bitter school of experience that the word of  
promise may be made to the ear and broken to  
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,  
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the  
want of which is one of the great evils of the  
times—and to accomplish which ought to unite  
the good men of all parties—there has been either  
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a  
bold participation in that wrong. So in the  
promises made at the North to secure a pure  
franchise through the agency of a registry law  
where all could see and know who, under the  
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to  
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have  
either of the two great organizations opposed the  
American party endeavored to secure those  
wholesome reforms which are essential either to  
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of  
franchise. Even where an attempt has been  
made, as in New York, to secure a practical re-  
form under the naturalization laws, so that while  
the change would not extend the five years' resi-  
dence previous to naturalization provided by the  
laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless,  
secure a small portion of this limited resi-  
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-  
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of  
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who  
not unfrequently work together at the North to  
destroy the American organization. And while  
there has been a neglect to maintain a pure  
franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest  
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply reme-  
dial measures for admitted great public evils,  
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-  
cessful measure looking to such an amendment of  
the Constitution as would secure a general sys-  
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,  
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is  
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,  
while in another part of the Union the alien has  
had conferred upon him privileges wholly un-  
known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign  
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished  
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in  
all things, and regardless of his residence in the  
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has  
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of  
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-  
tion of the country become revolutionary in their  
plans of opposition to the Federal Government,  
and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-  
ures of mere specialty and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation  
in both our Federal and State governments—  
Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor  
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the  
black race and, whether well meant or ill meant,  
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in  
different States and among different classes of  
people which the true men of the country cannot  
fail to deplore.

Higer aims and nobler objects animate the  
American party. We know of no political differ-  
ences between the rights of the North and the  
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the  
constitution of our common country. The union  
of the States, the rights of the States, the privi-  
leges of the people in the States, and under the  
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—  
When differences of opinion come, as they will,  
they must be settled, not by criticism and  
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-  
mon right and common protection—THE CON-  
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall  
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as  
to what is granted and what is denied by the  
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through  
the authorized courts of the nation, can alone  
make up and decide the final issue. The constitution  
and the law must, therefore, at all times and in  
all places become our rule of action.

Teletion of opinion, the freedom of speech  
and of the press, the right of the people peace-  
ably to assemble and petition the government for  
a redress of grievances, are among these specified  
constitutional personal rights, and cannot be  
abridged except by the abuse of these privileges is  
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-  
plicit are the rights of the States over their own  
territories, and interference with them becomes  
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-  
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of  
the country, could realize where their powers  
commence, and where they cease—if they could  
understand that they are no more responsible for  
other men's sins than they are secure in their own  
self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the  
American party can agree, and to these all other  
subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our  
National Platform. We hold, for example, as  
cardinal maxims of public justice and private  
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:  
1st. The Federal Union must be maintained  
ed.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be  
respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be  
enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be pre-  
vented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-  
teed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cher-  
ished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-  
cluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-  
ed.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suff-  
rage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitu-  
tion of the United States, and nothing here re-  
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument  
of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitu-  
tion which requires the President of the United  
States to be a native-born citizen—which requires  
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-  
tions with the President—which in the foreign  
born imposes a nine years' residence, after nat-  
uralization, as a qualification for a candidate for  
the United States Senate, and a residence of  
seven years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-  
tion for a Representative in Congress—which for-  
bids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of  
an established religion, are all part and parcel of  
our Constitution.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS  
&c. Price—60 cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per  
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per  
quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a  
Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.  
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.  
Price—60 cts per quire.

JUSTICES' WARRANTS AND EXECU-  
TIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.

NOTES & COUPONS.

NOTES

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

Prescott, the Historian.

The July number of the Massachusetts Teacher contains a very interesting article from the pen of Rev. Geo. E. Ellis upon Mr. Prescott and his histories. In this article Mr. Ellis introduces a friendly and communicative letter from Mr. Park, explaining the origin and extent of the difficulties under which it is well known he has labored in the composition of his histories. It is said to be the Boston Journal, a pleasantly related tale of a faithful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

"I suppose you are aware that, when in college, I received an injury in one eye which deprived me of the use of it for reading and writing. An injudicious use of the other eye, on which the burden of my studies was now wholly thrown, brought on a rheumatic inflammation which deprived me entirely of sight for some weeks. When this was restored the eye remained in two irritable states to be employed in reading for several years. I consequently abandoned the study of the law upon which I had entered; and, as a man must find something to do, I determined to devote myself to letters, in which independent career I could regulate my own hours with reference to what my sight enabled me to accomplish.

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's autobiography contributed not a little.

I propose to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die.

In a memorandum book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire intimated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literatures—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned.

In the Christmas of 1837 my first work, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, was given to the public.

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day.

The result of my studies at this time I was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the *North American*, from which a number, quite large enough, have been transferred to a separate volume of *Miscellanies*.

Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages.

But, just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has indeed never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candlelight. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore.

I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue a historical work requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

"I obtained the service of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Marian's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind, without a smile, the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half intelligible vocabulary.

But, in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quarto I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor.

"I now feel that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, as far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But, though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts.

To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. These notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty glibly, for I was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thiers, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing-case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me, for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a sheet of paper, traversed by brass wires, as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects; and I have repeatedly supposed that it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished "Ferdinand and Isabella" I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit—second nature—has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

"An OLD MAIL ROBBER DETECTED.—Disclosures have been made within a few days which have led to the detection of a mail robber, who has been acting in the capacity of mail carrier between Georgetown, Oxford, Leesburg, Broadwell, and Cynthia, in this State, for some time. Large packages of letters have been missed upon that route recently, and the postmasters in that vicinity suffered more or less in reputation from that cause. It is presumed that the robber had in some way procured a key to the mail-locks, and has through that means been making regular depredation upon the mail matter intrusted to him. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the presence, in the road between Broadwell and Leesburg, of bits of letters, which attracted the attention of Mr. Mandeville D. Curry, a very worthy citizen of Leesburg. Following up the bits of the letters in the road, Mr. Curry soon discovered whole letters, and conveyed them to the postmaster at Leesburg. The suspicions of the postmaster were thus excited, and he set out immediately after the mail carrier, who was on his way to Georgetown. The mail carrier arrived in Georgetown about an hour in advance of his pursuer, and had fled for parts unknown. We are informed that many letters of great value were stolen.—*Lou. Democrat*.

## General Jackson's Gold Box.

It has been announced that the committee appointed by a board of Council of New York city to award the gold box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, has decided that it should be given to Lieut. Col. Garrett Dyckman, of the 1st regiment, New York Volunteers. The following is the clause in Andrew Jackson's will, in which he speaks of the gold box:

"The gold snuff box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charles-ton, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country yet be blessed with peace, an event always to be expected, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict present each of the said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defense of his country and our country's rights.

The following are the claims upon which the award to Major Dyckman is based:

First—for having, from the landing at the Island of Lobo to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

Second—for leading his company on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Oriaziba Road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, within hearing of the enemy, until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

Third—for his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Oriaziba Road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

Fourth—for having taken a position with his company of seventy-eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly in his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth—for engaging and sustaining a charge from six hundred lancers, holding the position until relieved by Col. Ward B. Burnett, at Nuea Ranch.

Sixth—for gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Cerro Gordo.

Seventh—for leading his company in a charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

Eighth—for devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

Ninth—in never saying to his men "go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy, but always saying "come," as he would never permit either officer or private of his command to be in advance of him in action, or on any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth—for receiving the endorsement of his brother officers, both senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier and officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior Captain to that of Major.

Hudson's Bay TERRITORY.—Gov. Sir George Simpson arrived, on Saturday last, at the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, from his annual visit to the Red River settlement.

The news from the Indian country is reported to be on the whole favorable, although that fearful scourge small-pox, had been prevalent in the Upper Missouri country during the winter, and it was feared it might spread among the Indians to the northward. Great efforts, however, had been made to arrest its progress by vaccination, supplies of fresh vaccine matter having been forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company to all parts of the interior, during the winter and spring. It is believed that these precautionary measures were adopted in time, and the result has been the saving of hundreds if not of thousands of lives.

It is gratifying to learn that the Indian trouble in Minnesota had not extended to the British territory; but on the contrary, that the company succeeded in bringing about a peace between those mortal enemies, the Blackfeet and Croes, who have, at last, ceased to take each other's scalps. From Oregon, too, the latest advises are satisfactory. The Indian war in that territory had ceased, the British Fur Traders having done the United States Government good service in the matter. Their influence, from their long and friendly intercourse with the Indians, is powerful with them, and has been exerted invariably, and at length successfully, to aid the United States authorities in the re-establishment of the peace of the country.

The spring, we learn, had been usually backward on Lake Superior and throughout the company's territory; the last ice having only passed the Sault Ste. Marie on the 6th of July—the latest date on record.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN CANADA.—DE VASTATION BY A WATER SPOUT.—The Quebec Journal contains a thrilling description of the progress of a water spout which devastated the parish of St. Eleazar, Beauce county, on the 18th ult. The information is furnished by the priest of the parish, who states that the first warning the people had was a noise, like that of a sea in a storm, proceeding from a large and dark cloud overhanging the place. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall toward the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end turned downwards. It revolved rapidly hissing, like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake.

THE REFUGES IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

We believe there is no doubt that the complaints of the Italian Governments respecting the shelter given to Mazzini and other patriots in England has already been laid before Lord Palmerston by the Tuscan representative, and has, as was to be expected, been met with a similar reference to the English law, which did not permit him to refuse hospitality to Mazzini, but that his movements would hereafter be watched; and that he cannot be allowed to make preparations here for revolutionary enterprises abroad.

The Agents at Lexington and Eminence will refund upon some terms such articles and stock as were shown at those places.

Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commanding on Monday, August 21, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Roads may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of their cars required.

August 12—td. SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.

Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00

French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Wark with extra charge.

Instruction in Music, with use of instrument for practice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.

Aug. 7, 1857—1m.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.

Mrs. LAURA K. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new spacious School House, just erected for the purpose.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00

Linen in English studies, 20 00

French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00

Music on Piano, 25 00

Use of instrument for practice, 5 00

Washing, 5 00

Household, 25 00

Instruction in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

July 24, 1857—3m.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. J. A. H. SHOUSE, Principal.

Mr. W. A. CALKINS, Superintendent.

THE Postmaster General has nearly completed arrangements by which to concentrate at Cincinnati by the most prompt means the great Northern and Eastern mails, then to be distributed throughout the Western States and Territories generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgeway to July 30th, state that as soon as Maj.

Sherman's command repaired to the Yellow Stone river, Minnesota, the Sioux Indians were overawed and became submissive. No further information in relation to the Inkpaduth bands has been received.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The following are the returns of the Nebraska Congressional election: Ferguson 1,470; Thayer 1,309; Chapman 1,114; Rankin 1,090. One county to hear from.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The Santa Fe mail had reached Independence on the 6th. News unimportant.

The Cheyenne Indians have refused to receive presents from the agent or make a treaty, saying they can make more by stealing.

The Pawnees also threaten hostilities.

Ninety-nine counties in Missouri give Rollins a majority of about 3,000, but the returns are so conflicting that an accurate figure cannot be given.

Rollins is probably elected by about 1,500 majority. The Republican learns that John Hartness, late Comptroller of that city, has been appointed Secretary in Utah.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.

The U. S. Court yesterday made a final decree of perpetual injunction in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing houses, dealers and manufacturers of web. The right to all elastic webs is thus established in the company, and no goods can be hereafter imported having vulcanized rubber.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12.

The Republican State Convention met at half past 10 o'clock.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith was chosen Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District and nine Secretaries.

Hon. Sampson Mason nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation, amid the cheers of the delegates and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Immediately upon the announcement a salute of fifteen guns was fired amid the general rejoicing.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his nomination. He shortly afterwards appeared and addressed the convention.

Moses B. Walker was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He appeared and made a speech accepting the nomination.

For Supreme Judge Milton Sillife was nominated. For Treasurer of State A. P. Stone. For Secretary of State A. P. Russell. For Board of Public Works Jacob Bickensdorfer.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

A ratification meeting is to be held to-night in front of the capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Maxwell has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Cyane.

Lieut. Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Lieutenant McCulloch has been ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Addison has been detached from the sloop of war Cyane and surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Barclay has been ordered to the receiving ship at Boston.

Wagrav's wagon-road train was at fort Kearny.

Col. Alexander's regiment and Spencer's battery for the Utah expedition met 225 miles west of Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek.

Capt. Van Bleit's command was at Cottonwood, Reno's battery at the Big Blue.

The

# COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1857.

## Plug Ugly Outrage.

It has been reported through the city that one Dan Mahar, a natural Irishman, was badly beaten in the face and kicked about on election day, and that this was done by an infuriated mob. Always anxious to get an item for our paper, provided it be a true one, we have taken some pains to enquire about this man Mahar's affair, and the information we have succeeded in obtaining from gentlemen who saw it and whose veracity no one will impeach amounts to about this:

On the election day before breakfast there was a great rush to the polls, occasioned by the desire of every one of both parties to vote as soon as possible. Of the extent of the rush to the polls some idea may be formed from the fact that nearly four hundred votes were polled before 8 o'clock. While the crowd was pressing to the polls the man Mahar came up and endeavored to squeeze in from the outside of the crowd, thus rendering the press more intolerable than ever. While pushing and scrapping about he was himself shoved back by some of the crowd who were in front of him, and who wanted to vote as soon as possible and were therefore indisposed to step aside for Mahar. When it was seen that neither Mahar nor any of those on the outside of the crowd could force their way in to the polls, he was requested by an American gentleman to desist from pushing about, and to bide his time when there would be a better opportunity afforded him of voting. Mahar then left that side of the crowd and went around on the other side, and there commenced pushing and elbowing more violently than ever. Before long he pushed some person more violently than that person thought he had any right to do, and accordingly he was pushed back. He then commenced complaining because American citizens would not quietly yield their positions to him while he voted, and falsely charged that the Americans in the crowd wished to prevent him from voting because he was an Irishman. At this an altercation took place between Mahar and some one in the crowd, whom Mahar had probably jostled. The American struck at Mahar, but his arm was caught. No one else attempted to strike, nor was he otherwise injured. The gentleman who gives us this information says on his own responsibility that the rumor which is being circulated, that Mahar was badly beaten in the face, or otherwise hurt, is a lie. We will give this gentleman's name up to any one who desires it. It is not very probable, however, that we shall be requested to give up his name.

Mahar was not whipped at the polls, or any where else that we can learn of, nor was he pushed about more violently than many Americans were. It would be utterly impossible for any one to work his way through such a crowd, all of whom were eager to vote, without being jostled. Mahar was not jostled because he attempted to vote the Democratic ticket, but because he insisted upon going into a crowd when every one was pushed about, instead of quietly waiting for his time to vote. We know of some thirty or forty American gentlemen who went to the polls before breakfast, but were unable to vote at that time on account of the pressure of the crowd. These gentlemen, instead of pushing and tugging about as Mahar did, went home until there was a better opportunity of voting and then returned. If native born American citizens and gentlemen of the highest respectability were compelled to wait a little while before they voted, we see no reason why the foreigner Mahar should not do the same thing. And if, in urging his way through the crowd, some one with more physical strength urged a little harder than he did, he has nothing of which to complain. So far from being badly beaten and terrified, Mahar returned to the Court House yard and went about among Americans in the afternoon without any manifestation of any ill will being made towards him. If he did not succeed in voting throughout the day, it was because he made no attempt to vote after the number of those pressing up to vote was lessened; and the only reason we can perceive from voting at first was because there was so great a rush to the polls at that particular time that no one on the outside of the crowd—whether American or Democrat—could have worked his way through. If Mahar made no subsequent attempt to vote, it was his own fault, and not that of any member of the American party. He might have voted at almost any time during the day after 9 o'clock, as we saw, and as he must have seen, a number of other Irishmen doing without interruption. This was one of the Plug Ugly outrages.

**II** The Louisville Courier complains that other papers have stolen his election returns and have given us no credit for the same. Now, so far as our paper is concerned we have only to say it does not apply to us. We have been in the habit for years of obtaining our Election Returns directly from the clerks of the County Courts, and publishing them as received. Besides, if we felt inclined to publish anything from the Courier we should have to be very well assured from some other and more reliable source that it was correct before we did so. Even the Election Returns that he boasts of having labored so hard to procure, as published in that paper, when compared with our Returns, received from the clerks, contain many errors.

**ASHLAND BARBECUE.**—Prompted by a curiosity which we could not restrain, we went to the depot on Wednesday last in order to see the "immense crowd" from Louisville which was announced to be present at the Ashland Barbecue. The "immense crowd" was composed of a few Dutch musicians and some other persons, about forty in all. They were joined at this place by some Roman Catholic Irishmen, and a few of Henry Clay's old political enemies. It was a very remarkable thing perhaps, but nowhere in all that "vast crowd" could be discovered any of Henry Clay's old personal adherents and friends.

**ASHLAND BARBECUE.**—Prompted by a curiosity which we could not restrain, we went to the depot on Wednesday last in order to see the "immense crowd" from Louisville which was announced to be present at the Ashland Barbecue. The "immense crowd" was composed of a few Dutch musicians and some other persons, about forty in all. They were joined at this place by some Roman Catholic Irishmen, and a few of Henry Clay's old political enemies. It was a very remarkable thing perhaps, but nowhere in all that "vast crowd" could be discovered any of Henry Clay's old personal adherents and friends.

**A** few years ago we would as soon have expected the devil to hold his infernal court in Paradise, as for the Democrats and revilers of glorious old "Hal" to hold a barbecue at Ashland for the purpose of rejoicing over a Democratic victory, and the partial defeat of one of Henry Clay's favorite measures. If the comet did not fall, something stranger has happened. We are not much surprised at anything these days.

**Quite a number of our Sag-Nicht exchanges throughout the State are exercising themselves at a great rate about what they are pleased to call the Frankfort mobs. The most heinous of the offenses of these alleged mobs appears to have been the affair with the two Griffins, of which we have already spoken. They declare that the first Griffin was severely beaten by a "mob" because he was a foreigner and a Democrat, and for attempting to vote the Democratic ticket. He was attacked by one man, who composed the "mob," at some forty feet from the polls and before he had attempted to vote. He was not attacked because he had induced a "floater" to stay away from the polls. He was struck because he had insolently threatened the lives of American citizens if the decision of the judges of the election was carried out, and for having assisted in getting an old man drunk, smuggling him out of the town where he was intoxicated and keeping him in that condition until after the election—leaving the old man's sick wife helpless in bed, to die for want, which she would have done had not her necessities been made known to several American gentlemen. The old man was not a "floater." He was always a Democrat until the American question was brought before the people, but even since that time he has voted the American ticket. The Democrats knew that he was not a floater, or the man Griffin would not have put himself to the trouble of getting him intoxicated and, while in that condition, running him out of town in order to keep him from voting the American ticket. The American told Griffin at the time the cause which induced him to strike him (Griffin). This American is responsible for it. We put the question to the people whether or not a man who makes threats of violence against the lives of American citizens, and endeavors to commit a fraud upon the electoral franchise by stamping legal voters with liquor and carrying them away while in that condition in order to prevent their voting, who will seduce an old man from the bedside of a sick and starving wife—whether or not such a man does not deserve a thrashing? It is certainly as bad and fully as mean to prevent a man from voting in this way as it is to prevent him from voting by knocking him down. Griffin did not get a lick amiss.**

As regards the affair with the second Griffin, we have merely to say that, if it was perfectly natural for him to attempt to shoot a man behind his back while that man was engaged in a fist-fight with his brother, it was fully as natural that American citizens should interfere to prevent such an assassination. Yet these American citizens are blamed because they would not stand quietly by and see one of the most respectable and beloved citizens of the town shot down in this cowardly manner by a foreigner who had not been two years in the country. While the American of whom we have spoken was fighting with the first Griffin, Griffin's brother attempted to shoot him (the American) in the back, a person interfered, and then Griffin snapped the pistol at him twice. Then several others interfered, disarmed him and drove him from the Court House yard. Probably it was a "mob" which assailed the second Griffin, probably more than one man struck him; but it was enough to enrage any crowd to see him trying to shoot down American citizens, and if twenty men buffeted him he got no more than he deserved.

The man Griffin with whom the difficulty first commenced is the same man who created the first disturbance at the polls in 1855, by bringing up a man to vote who did not live in this precinct, who acknowledged that he had no right to vote here, and whom Griffin and everybody else knew was not entitled to a vote. And yet this is the worthy who obtains the sympathy of the Democratic party and whom many of them now endeavor to make a hero of. The second Griffin has not been in the country two years, is not entitled to the rights of citizenship, and had no business at the polls. Yet Americans are denounced all over the country because they knocked him down in order to prevent him from murdering one of the cleverest men in Frankfort.

**III** If the honored old mansion of Henry Clay had been still standing at Ashland, but few of those Democrats who have any faith in ghosts would have dared to have ventured within its sacred precincts, or to have descended its walls by the sounds of their hideous mirth. But well they know that with the material of the old building the spirit which animated the bosom of the man who would "rather have been right than President" has also departed, and lurks not around the new house, and that their revelry was in no danger of disturbing the indignant remains of him whom they hated and persecuted while living. But if Henry Clay could have but come to life again and witnessed the bacchanalian mirth of his old enemies, he would have rejoiced over their Democratic victory—a foreign triumph over an American people,—have heard them sound the praises of the man who was mainly instrumental in originating the base charge of "bargain and corruption" against him and thus defeating his fond aspirations; and if he had then looked around him and have discovered in the crowd his slanders and enemies, and have met the cowring gaze of some of those mean spirited men who endeavored to stun his ears and who shook the walls of his home by firing cannon in glorification of his defeat in 1844, but have failed to recognize the countenances of his old friends—what would have been the old Hero's outraged feelings, and who can pant the indignant flashing of his eye at the impudent intruders? Great God! can weak man imagine more than mortal wrath?

**IV** JAMES B. CLAY has recently taken a great fancy to his father's old enemies. He invited many of his old political revilers to his barbecue at Ashland, and seems to take them to his bosom as his dearest and best friends. He has also fallen in love with the Roman Catholic foreigners, who, as he himself charges in his Huon letters, sold themselves for British gold, and by committing extensive frauds on the elective franchise in the State of New York, defeated his father in 1844. While inviting the enemies of his family to Ashland we wonder if he did not extend his invitation to his political friend, the Roman Catholic Brownson, who openly avows his temporal allegiance to the Pope, and who, in 1844, thus spoke of Henry Clay.

"He is ambitious, but short-sighted. \* \* \* He is abashed by no inconsistency, disturbed by no contradiction, and can defend with a firm countenance without the least misgiving what everybody himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. \* \* \* A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience, \* \* \* and therefore, a man whom no power under that of the Almighty, can restrain, he must needs to be the dangerous man to be placed at the head of the government it is possible to conceive."

"We fancy we hate flattery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer."

## Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of亨利, 奥文, and 加拉廷 counties, Ky., deeply interested in and desirous of the construction of a Railroad from Louisville to Newport or Covington under the name of the "Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad," assembled in mass meeting, at Drennon Springs, on the 6th inst., and, on motion of Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, Hon. E. F. Nuttall, was called to the Chair, and H. Skinner appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the construction of said road, to-wit: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry; J. C. Ross, J. P. Orr, and G. Garnett, of Owen, and G. W. Sanders, of Gallatin counties.

The committee, through their chairman, W. W. Wright, adopted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The commencement of the work on the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad has, for various reasons, been delayed—reasons, however, not found in any impracticability of the route, expensiveness of construction, probable smallness of dividends by the road, want of friends, &c., &c., but rather from the various opposition of sleepless enemies, whose fervency of zeal, constancy of purpose, and fertility of stratagem, has been somewhat remarkable, but which, instead of discouraging, has only tended to strengthen and confirm our confidence and conviction in the merits of our cause, and serve as a presage of ultimate success, and since these, with other reasons in the estimation of your committee entirely sufficient to account for the delay thus sustained in our work, no longer operate as a barrier; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That we consider the prospects of the road at this moment better than they have ever been.

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed to visit Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati, to confer with the Louisville and Frankfort, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Companies, and any other corporations which in their judgment, may be interested, to see what can be done in furtherance of the enterprise, and that said committee be empowered to solicit stock.

**Resolved,** That the following gentlemen be appointed said committee, viz: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry county; G. Garnett, of Owen county; Lewis Collins, of Kenton county; Geo. W. Anderson, of Boone county; Dr. C. B. Chambers, of Gallatin county, and L. F. Sanders, of Carroll county, with power to appoint alternates in case they cannot attend.

**Resolved,** That so soon as the capital of \$1,000,000 (one million) be secured the work shall be begun.

**Resolved,** That a mass meeting and barbecue be held at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

**Resolved,** That a full report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the daily and weekly papers of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Louisville, and Frankfort, for publication.

The meeting was largely attended, the very best spirit prevailed, and a warm interest most clearly exhibited in the subject it had under consideration.

The Hon. E. F. Nuttall being called upon, made a short speech in his usual, lucid, terse, and convincing style. Next came Geo. D. Dicken, armed at all points with stubborn facts and irrefutable arguments in support of this enterprise, to which he has devoted a large amount of means and years of unrewarded toil and ceaseless exertions, and in a smooth, but rapid manner, tore down the last objections to it, as though they were gossamer threads, with the consummate art and practiced skill of a polished veteran logician. Then came J. C. Ross who, in a few plain, sensible remarks, and in an easy, yet strong manner, unfolded the advantages which the construction of the road proposed would confer upon the people within the sphere of its influence, and concluded by giving a cheering account of Owen. Lastly, came G. W. Sanders, who gave a cheering recital of the interest being taken by the people of Gallatin along the line in this project.

On motion, this meeting adjourned to meet at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

E. F. NUTTALL, Chairman.

H. SKINNER, Secretary.

Although the American party of Kentucky have been badly beaten in the recent canvass they do not yet feel whipped, but intend to "try again." This is the spirit manifested by all of our contemporaries of the press and is exactly the feeling which seems to pervade the large mass of the American party. The same sentiments are also held by the indomitable and patriotic Americans of Tennessee, the completeness of whose overthrow is only equalled by that of the party in this State. The Nashville Republican Banner thus speaks concerning the result:

Our friends, although borne down in this contest, we feel sure will still stand to their colors.—To desert the post of duty merely because defeat has swept over us, would argue that we believe in that monstrous dogma that might makes right. Modern Democracy is wrong and dangerous in its tendencies, and its blighting influences will be felt and appreciated yet. The principles for which we have batt'd in this contest lose nothing of their value in our estimation by the result of this election. The power of party discipline and influence of official patronage may overcome the right, but the victory must be ephemeral. That power is already a bloated and dropical expansion. The date of its destruction is not far distant. Then let there be no groundling of arms. Let your watch-fires be kept burning—

"and the bombs bursting in the air Give proof through the night that our flag is still there."

**SPECULATION IN GRAIN.**—The New York Courier states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour; and as the general expectation for change is that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comment, for it is felt that no effort of speculators can sustain prices in the absence of a foreign demand and with a full crop.

**FOUR CANDIDATES.**—It appears there are four Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Mississippi, to succeed the Hon. A. G. Brown, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859, viz: the present incumbent, ex-Governor Mathew, and the Hons. W. S. Featherston, and W. S. Barry, formerly Representatives in Congress. The election will devolve upon the Legislature to be chosen this fall.

**THE TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES OF YESTERDAY.**—The Telegraphic despatches of yesterday inform us that the French horse Monarque won the Goodwood race. The English horse Risolar came in second, Fisherman third, Pryor fourth, and Preyrose sixth.

**A MAGNIFICENTLY SUBLIME THOUGHT.**—The determination that the first telegraphic message across the ocean, in case of success, should be "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward men."

**THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF COL. FORNEY'S PAPER.**—The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's paper, the Philadelphia Press, says:

The death of General Rusk may make a material difference in the future politics of Texas. Benjamin McCulloch, the present Marshal of the State, a quiet, rising man, will probably be advanced to the vacancy in the Senate.

**SHOOTING.**—On yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Water street, between Boss White and Robert Burns, of this city, in which pistols were freely used. Burns was struck in the thigh but we understand that the wound is not dangerous. Charles Smedley, Esq., of Harrodsburg, who was passing by in a buggy at the time, was wounded slightly in the ear. We are not advised of the particulars of this affair.—Lex. Obs. and Rep., 12th.

We fancy we hate flattery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer.

## REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

AMERICANS—37

Boone—Braxton W. Chamblin.  
Bourbon—Charles P. Talbott.  
Boyle—Gabriel S. Caldwell.  
Bracken—G. W. Hamilton.  
Brickneridge—William A. Barton.  
Casey & Russell—William F. Payne.  
Christian—James S. Jackson.  
Clarke—John B. Huston.  
Cumberland & Clinton—T. C. Winfrey.  
Fayette—Madison C. Johnson, Leslie Combs.  
Fleming & Roman—Geo. S. Fleming, Francis M. Gray.  
Franklin—Thomas N. Lindsey.  
Gallatin—James H. McDowell.  
Garrard—William Woods.  
Hardin—V. P. Armstrong, W. Lee Harned.  
Henderson—James B. Lyne.  
Jefferson—S. A. Foss, James M. Mitchell.  
Knox & Harlan—James W. Davis.  
Lincoln—W. O. Hansford.  
Logan—First.  
Louisa City—J. G. Lyons, Thomas Shanks.  
Blanton Duncan, Peter B. Muir.  
Madison—William Chenault, Curtis Field, Jr.  
Mason—Charles A. Marshall, Samuel Worthington.  
Meade—Erasmus O. Brown.  
Montgomery & Powell—D. C. Daniel.  
Shelby—James L. Caldwell, Stephen T. Drane.  
Todd—E. G. Sebree.  
Warren—P. Hines.  
Woodford—John K. Goodloe.

DEMOCRATS—59.

Adair—William E. Russell.  
Allen—William T. Anthony.  
Anderson—William F. Leathers.  
Barren—Isaac Smith, Thomas M. Dickey.  
Bath—John Ficklin.  
Ballitt—Abraham H. Field.  
Butler & Edmonson—J. H. Woosley.  
Campbell—Dr. Rachford.  
Carroll & Trimble—Ambrose H. Talbott.  
Caldwell & Lyon—Willis B. Machen.  
Calloway—Elisia Hardy.  
Clay & Owsley—Harvey F. Hensley.  
Critten—Isaac N. Clement.  
Dalessie—Francis M. Daily.  
Estill—Oliver Crawford.  
Graves—Samuel F. Morse.  
Grayson—Anderson Grav.  
Green—D. P. White.  
Greenup—Joseph Patton.  
Hancock—Green Sterrett.  
Harrison—Hugh Newell, Joseph Shawhan.  
Hart—John Donan.  
Henry—George Jesse.  
Hickman & Fulton—Ed. Crossland.  
Hopkins—William F. Parker.  
Jessamine—Allen L. McAfee.  
Johnson & Floyd—John M. Burns.  
Kenton—Robert Richardson, John Ellis.  
Larue—William H. Hamilton.  
Laurel & Rockcastle—Jonathan Newcum.  
Lewis—Thomas H. C. Bruce.  
Livingston & Marshall—J. K. Huey.  
Marion—Joseph M. Boarman.  
Mercer—Benjamin C. Trapnell.  
Monroe—John H. McMillan.  
Morgan & Breathitt—Newton P. Reid.  
Muilenburg—Charles Eaves.  
McCracken & Ballard—J. T. White.  
Nicholas—William J. Stitt.  
Nelson—J. C. Wickliffe.  
Ohio—Henry Thompson.  
Oldham—Samuel E. Dehaven.  
Owen—Hiram Kelsey.  
Pendleton—William A. Brann.  
Pulaski—Milton E. Jones.  
Scott—Remus Payne.  
Spencer—Alexander W. Thomas.  
Simmons—John C. McCreary.  
Taylor—E. L. Barbee.  
Trigg—John I. Roach.  
Washington—John K. Wilson.  
Wayne—James C. Belshe.  
Whitley—W. B. Skeen.

ELECTION RETURNS.

McCRACKEN COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,

J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,

O. W. Grimes, Congress, American,

H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat,

